

**SOUTH JORDAN
CITY**

CITIZENSHIP IN THE COMMUNITY

MERIT BADGE SCOUT PACKET

**SOUTH JORDAN CITY
11175 South Redwood Road
South Jordan, Utah 84095
(801) 254-3742**

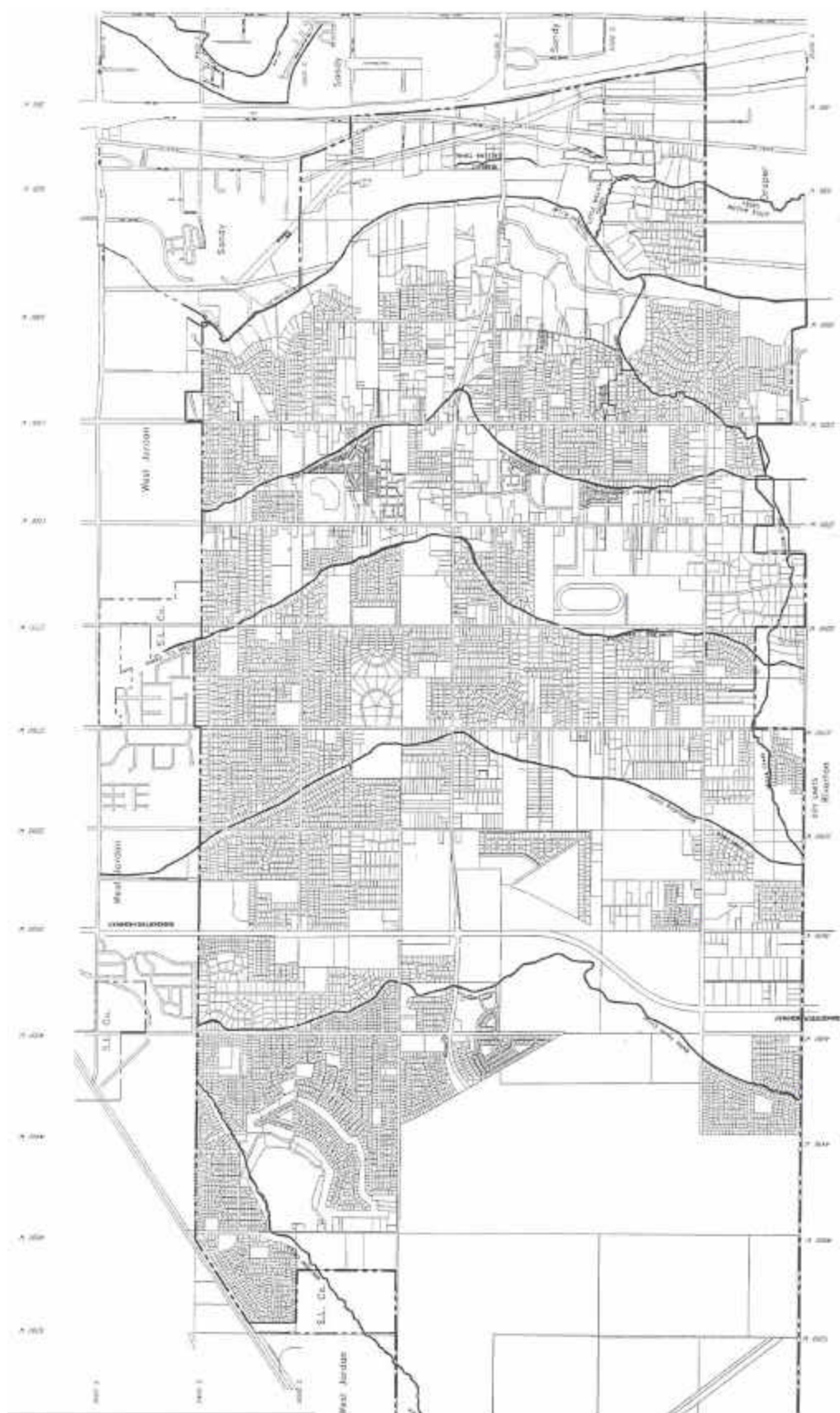
Principal Officials Of South Jordan City 2003

Elected Officials

W. Kent Money	Mayor
Stanley Wells	City Council District 1
Bradley Marlor	City Council District 2
Mary Wenner	City Council District 3
Andrew Burton	City Council District 4
Ann Gayheart	City Council District 5

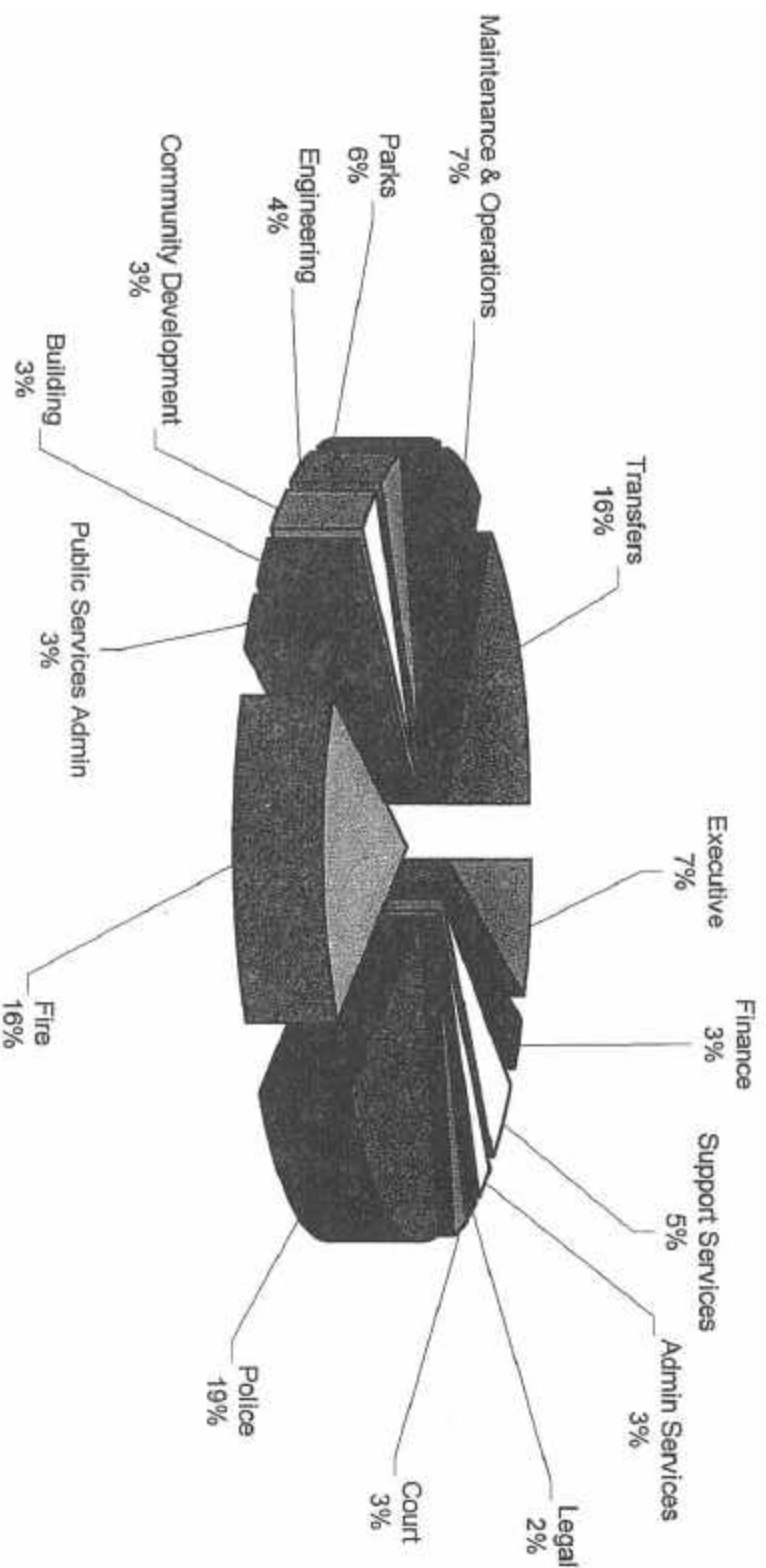
Appointed Officials

Ricky A. Horst	City Manager
Steve Noble	Deputy City Manager
Clark Labrum	Development Services Director
Ty Montalvo	Support Services Director
Lindsay Shepherd	Public Safety Services Director
Matt Shipp	Public Services Director
Gary Whatcott	Administrative Services Director
Paul Thompson	City Attorney



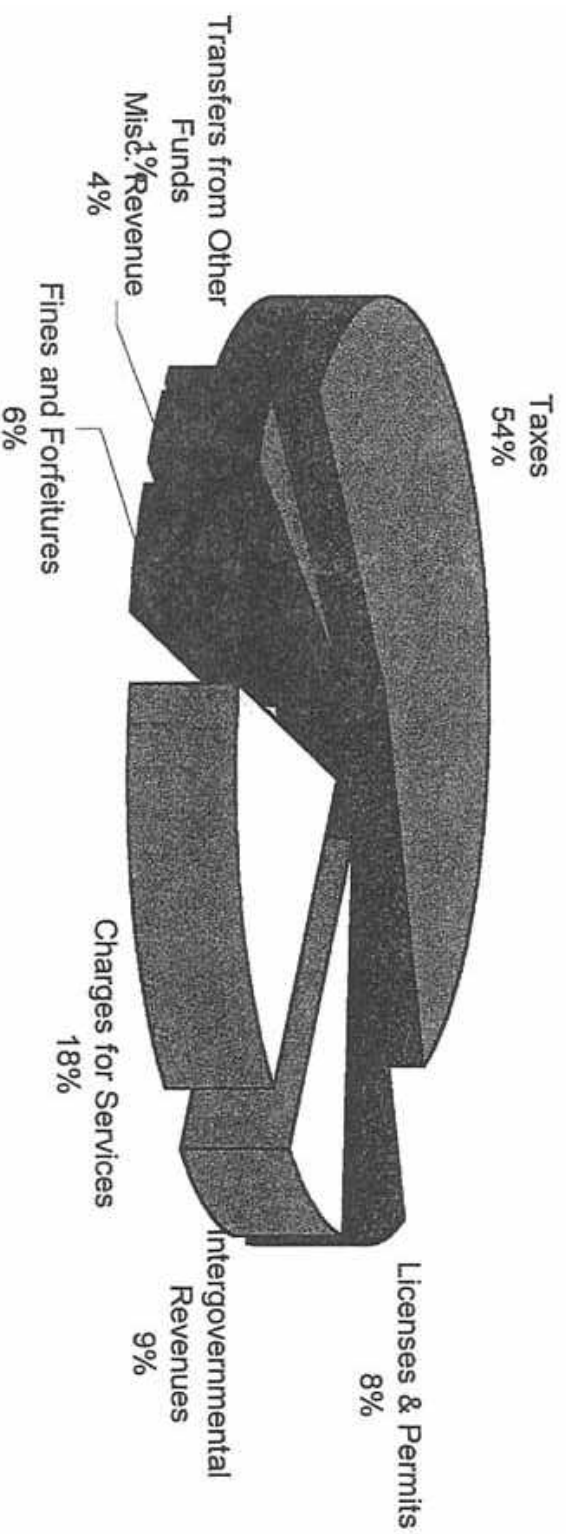
General Fund FY2001-2002

Total Budgeted Expenditures = \$13,081.158



General Fund FY2001-2002

Total Budgeted Revenues = \$13,081.158



CITIZEN COMMITTEES

Arts Council
Board Of Adjustments
Country Fest
Economic Development
Historic Preservation Committee
Miss South Jordan
Planning Commission
Senior Citizen Committee

SOUTH JORDAN POPULATION TREND

YEAR (Jan)	POPULATION	INCREASE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR	PERCENTAGE GAIN
1980	7,721		
1985	9,796		
1991	12,215		
1991	13,126	911	7.46%
1992	14,565	1,439	10.96%
1993	16,854	2,289	15.72%
1994	19,623	2,769	16.43%
1995	22,133	2,510	12.79%
1996	23,870	1,737	7.85%
1997	24,186	316	1.32%
1998	26,032	1,846	7.63%
1999	27,761	1,729	6.64%
2000 Census	29,437	1,676	6.04%
2001	31,169	1,732	5.88%
2002	32,568	1,399	4.49%
2003	34,928	2,360	7.25%

CULTURES AND ETHNIC GROUPS

White/Non-Hispanic	27,606	93.8%
White/Hispanic	509	1.7%
Black	88	0.3%
Amer. Indian, Eskimo, Aleut	30	0.1%
Asian, Pacific Islander	438	1.5%
Other	766	2.6%

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY JANUARY 1, 2003

POPULATION:

Population	34,928
Households	8,757
Persons/Household	3.99

AGE:

Median Age		25.3 years
0-9 years	19%	
10-19 years	25%	
20-59 years	49%	

Lifestyle:

Single Family Residences	8,219
Multi-family Residences	<u>538</u>
TOTAL	8,757

Employment:

Commercial Businesses	269
Home Occupations	<u>569</u>
Total	838

UTAH STATISTICS OF INCOME
RETURN YEAR 2001
(Average Per Tax Return)

CITY	ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME
Park City	76,258
Sandy	52,084
South Jordan	51,143
Draper	51,143
Centerville	49,070
Bountiful	48,603
Kaysville	48,064
Riverton	46,949
Salt Lake City	43,920
Layton	43,062
Lehi	42,900
West Jordan	40,180
American Fork	40,106
Springville	39,088
Spanish Fork	39,015
Roy	38,978
Murray	38,706
Tooele	38,606
Ogden	37,803
Orem	36,500
St. George	36,337
Brigham City	36,329
Midvale	33,731
Clearfield	33,190
Magna	32,774
West Valley City	32,401
Logan	32,229
Provo	32,032
Cedar City	31,418
Kearns	30,697

LARGEST EMPLOYERS 2003

FIRM	EMPLOYEES
Convergys	1,600
Jordan School District	907
Ultradent	680
Merit Medical	400
South Jordan City	190
Hewlett Packard	180
Altius	136
LDS Jordan River Temple	130 (+ 3,300 volunteers)
Harmon's	112
Bill Good Marketing	95
Ikon	90
Smith's Grocery	80

SHORT HISTORY OF SOUTH JORDAN CITY

NATIVE AMERICANS

South of the Jordan River the valley was occupied by the wandering Gosiute Indians. They were a tribe with little wealth and a low standard of living.

Horses were an Indian tribes wealth, some times a man would trade his wife and children for a good horse. Despite this in times of starvation when there was no other thing available all the tribes would eat them.

The Gosiutes seldom had a horse so they couldn't hunt deer or buffalo, the only meat they had was gophers, rabbits, or mice, burrowing animals they could dig out of their holes with sticks. Mostly they ate what they could gather or find. When crickets and grasshoppers were plentiful, they would set fire to patches of grass, wait until the fire burned down, then sweep the insects into a pile and gorge themselves on the roasted delicacy. If the winter was a long, cold one, some would die of starvation.

Bands of other tribes such as the Utes and Shoshones sometimes roamed this region, their standard of living was higher for they possessed horses and could hunt the larger animals. They would sometimes raid the Gosiutes camp and steal what they had including the women and children which they sold to the Spanish as slaves.

Only the strong survived in this desert country in those early times.

MORMON PIONEERS ARRIVE

When the Mormon pioneers arrived in the valley some were sent in all directions to cultivate farms and establish towns.

The first settlers in South Jordan, in 1850, were Alexander and Catherine Lince Beckstead. Their first home was a cave dug out of the riverbank. These first homes were described as "a good sized room" (14 ft. sq.) dug into the hill, with large sun-dried adobe bricks on the front wall. Large logs covered with plants, willows, mud and dirt formed the roof. Cattle often grazed on the roofs and coyotes sometimes sang to the families sleeping under the hill. They tell of Indians riding their horses on top of the banks over the dugouts and having to post guards for protection. Most of the first arrivals in the valley lived in a dugout like this until they could build

cabins or adobe dwellings. The Beckstead's were converted in Canada. Although this area was dry, barren and covered with sagebrush, it was a welcome haven for them. They had lived through the mobbing in Missouri and Illinois, had seen Alexander's father, and brother die of Cholera in the epidemic of 1841. his mother, Margaret, was buried in a lonely grave along the Mormon trail. They had 15 children, the last being born here. Their land was between 9000 S. and 12600 S. and the river west to about 1300 W., some was bought from George A. Smith, who had received a land grant from the Mexican government.

They dug and built the Beckstead ditch (which still exists today from 12600 S. to 10600 S.) with pick and shovel, which diverted life giving water from the Jordan River to irrigate crops as early as June of that same year. It was also used as a mill race for the White Faun Flour Mill.

They assisted others by sending wagons to aid to incoming pioneers. They became successful farmers. When wheat was selling for \$25 a sack, they shared their crop with neighbors rather than profiting. He married twice more and had a total of 32 children.

Their son Samuel Beckstead is said to have built the first log cabin. He planted an apple orchard in 1859 which still existed 100 years later. His daughter Elzina was the first child born in South Jordan. He died of a ruptured appendix in 1861.

Henry and Emily Williams Beckstead came in 1861. He was a son of Alexander, was the first sheriff of Weber County and was known as a fearless man respected for his fair judgment. He and Lot Smith shared many of the same experiences such as burning of the supply wagons of Johnston's Army. William Bills was the first Bishop until 1900. He married Emaline Beckstead. He left his home in Pittsburgh at the age of 13 and came across the plains in 1848. He drowned in the Jordan River in 1915.

Nimrod George Soffe came in 1859. He directed most of the melodramas for years. They held some church meetings in his home.

James Oliver was the school teacher for awhile, he was also a talented musician and was the first choir director. When his choir members were learning a new number he would play the parts on his violin until they memorized them. Finally they got an organ.

A family named Cooper lived near the point of the mountain. He was a known horse thief and cattle rustler, was warned to leave. When they did not, a mob was organized, drove them from their home, confiscated their belongings and burned the house.

Matthew Holt came in 1863, his wife, Ann Harrison was the practical doctor.

ANN HARRISON HOLT'S JOURNAL

"I was called as the first president of the relief Society in 1869. (She served 32 yrs. And 7 months until her death 9/25/1901, 75 years old) We were the Upper Branch, part of the West Jordan Ward. In 8 years we became the South Jordan Ward (1877). We have several hundred members in the Ward now, but all the good farm land is taken up, so I can't imagine many more people coming to live in South Jordan or our Ward growing much bigger.

Matthew and I were born in England, we crossed the plains with the Forsey Saints. Rose was born at Chimney Rock. We named her after the prophecy, "The desert would blossom as a rose".

The purpose of the Relief Society is to care for the sick and poor and the needy. We do much to accomplish that. We do lots of handiwork, make quilts to sell or give, weave carpet, raise sheep, and gather wheat to store. I send two visiting teachers with a team of horses and wagon to collect the wheat as charity donations. It's an all day job. We are so busy now, we meet every week instead of once a month. We have fewer men coming to Relief Society now, we had quite a few at first.

One of my jobs to make burial clothes and prepare the bodies for burial. When it is hot we have to pack the bodies in ice until they are buried."

(She delivered most of the babies in the area, over 500, for a fee of \$2. If the family couldn't afford it she was known to forget the fee and pin a \$1 bill to the pillow when she left. When attending a birth she would visit the new mother every day for 10 days.) "I usually drive myself on my rounds in a buggy or use a sleigh if the snow is deep. Matthew mounted a kerosene lantern on it for when I go out at night." In 1861 there were 9 families here.

THE FIRST MEETING, SCHOOL BUILDING

In 1864 the first meeting house was built one forth mile south of the cemetery. It was 14 ft. by 18 ft. with a wood floor, adobe walls and dirt and stick roof. It was heated by a small stove and was also the school house. Hannah Vaudrey of Draper was the first teacher. School was held 4 months of the year with all grades together. Strict discipline was maintained. Many culprits were sent down to the ditch bank to bring back a switch to be punished with for not paying attention to their work. Another punishment was to require the offender to stand on the 'dunce stool' on one foot, with arms out stretched, balancing a pile of books. Enrollment reached more than 100 students of all ages, all taught by one teacher!

OLD MUD TEMPLE

It was built where the shed in the cemetery now stands. This was a much larger meeting house and school, 30 x 46 ft., the lower part was of granite left over from the Salt Lake Temple and was for school. The upper part was out of adobe and was used for church. It was said to have cost \$3000. It was the center of all community activities. Young and old alike would come to dances. A sack of potatoes, half bushel of corn or maybe a squash was the ticket to the dance. A lone fiddler would play the whole evening and call all the dances. Next to dancing the early settlers loved a good melodrama. Ward Bazaars were real occasions. They usually lasted three days. Donations of all kinds were accepted, handiwork, farm goods, produce, and livestock. These were sold to the highest bidder. The first night was a dance and the second a play or talent program. South Jordan always produced plenty of talent.

The Pony Express rode along Cemetery Road.

FROM PIONEER TO MODERN TIMES

In 1935 South Jordan was incorporated. It was always a farming community with conservative values. In 1960 the population was 1,354. In 1970, 2,942. Then subdivisions started replacing farms. Dirt farm roads became paved streets and busy highways. Today South Jordan has a population of 32,015.